LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

OUR NUMERATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I read with interest articles on "Weights Measures and Coins," and desired as "A Teacher does in your paper of 20th June, to call attention to the eight fold or octonary notation, but was waiting for your other correspondent to conclude.

Let me hope your readers will try the experiment by substituting the first eight letters of the alphabet for the seven digits and the cipher, and making in that way a multiplication table, and performing there with multiplication and division. They will find despite the awkwardness of the novel notation, pleasing results and evident simplification, particularly as In remainders or fractions.

It is necessary to use new symbols for the octonary notation as otherwise the old or decimal value will confuse the mind of the experimenter. Thus the unit with two ciphers of the octonary notation may be represented by a h h, and stands for 61 units only, being the second power of eight, and every additional cipher will raise its value another power. So the two sys-1ems can be rendered the one to the other, for the differ from each other as two languages do, although the labor required to become familiar with the new system will be much less than to acquire a new lan-

clature, well chosen so as to be used in all languages. This will give another advantage to octonary nome: clature, and should it be universally adopted, it would be a great step toward a universal language.

May we not hope that this discussion will lead to the offering of eight appropriate symbols by some friend Poughkeepeie, June 22, 1257.

" HOW TO USE STEAM ON THE CANALS."

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In your paper of the 20th inst, "Fulton" informs us that it is more than twenty years since he first saw a casal boat propelled by steam; that he has looked with interest on every attempt of the kind, &c.; and "after observing so many failures, the questions arose-Is success impossible? or do the experimenters not sufficiently understand the sub-" ject? For years I have believed it is the latter; " and have not a doubt that I can now point out the " path to perfect success." He then proceeds to give us his reflections and speculations. Then his plan for propelling a canal boat by steam, and lastly makes a proposition "to aid" and one who may

As the writer bereof has been one of "the ex perimenters," but whether he did or does "sufficiently understand the subject" to experiment intelligently or not may not become him to say, yet he believes he has acquired an experience and the knowledge of some important facts, which would be of great value to "Fulton," or to any one else who may make the next experiment. Had the first experimenters published the knewledge which they acquired and the causes of their failure, some one of the succeeding operators might have succeeded long since. What an invaluable library would be a collection of all the unsuccessful experiments that have been made in mechanics alone.

experiments that have been made in mechanics alone. Every one begins his experiments with theories and reasonings based upon certain known or supposed facts. But, unfortunately, many facts received as certain and known are no facts after all. They are but the inferences of some one of authority; that is, one in whom the public have confidence—whose "ipse dirit" has been repeated till the world comes to believe that it is a fact established after the most rigid Baconian method. Now, although "Fulton's" five propositions, and his reasonings, are generally pretty near the truth, yet, to one who has made experiments, it is evident enough that he is astride of, and may be It is evident enough that he is a tride of, and may be come snagged, on some of these supposed facts. It alludes to one very important one in express words and, though he does not distinctly indorse it, yet it is byious that it influences all his subsequent specula-ons. Alluding to the failure of one of the canal steam oats, "with side wheels, like a common steamboat," e says, "It was said that it injured the banks of the he says, "It was said that it injured the banks of the canals." Yes, before any attempt was made by paddle-wheels of any kind, "it was said" by Canal Commissioners, and reiterated by all the Canal Engineers, and repeated by editors, and I never heard the subject of propelling boats on canals by wheels broached in conversation, but "it was said" they would "injure the banks;" yes, destroy them. But I know from actual experiment, that just the reverse of this is true. "Fulton" has very correctly described, as far as he goes, the effect and action of a boat drawn through the water. He says:
"A canal boat is documed to more slow from two causes. One

drawn through the water. He says:

"A canal boat is downed to move slow from two causes. One is found to the boat, and the other in the up-hill work it must perform. The water confined by the banks rises and heeps up in front of the boat until sufficiently elevated to cause it to run by the boat as it advances. The boat has thus to run continually against a sort of inclined plane."

This is true only when drawn by horses or propelled

by wind, but not when propelled by wheels, especi side-wheels. But much more than this; the water being beaped up before the boat, disturbs its level just in proportion, and there is an equal depression at the stern, a sert of vacuum, to fill which, the water behind the boat rushes after it like an angry pursuing wave; but the wave in advance every new and then, as it were, rushes backward, by or under the boat, meet its vacuum; fellow wave just as term with all the momentum of the wave in the term with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with all the momentum of the wave in the sterm with the wave in the wave in the wave in the wave in the sterm with the wave in the wave i were, rushes backward, by or under the boat, meet its puraing fellow wave just astern with all the momentum which they have acquired—they rise, double up and plunge headlong over one or both banks, greatly washing and abrading them when not protected by stone wall or planks. And this collision, doubling and splashing of the forward and rear waves, occurs every few moments, more or less often, according to the velocity of the boat. When passenger packets were in vegue I have often witnessed races between rival boats; and when a speed of four or five miles an hour was attained the swell or forward wave would were in vogue I have often witnessed races between rival beats; and when a speed of four or five miles an hour was attained the swell or forward wave would raise so high as to elevate the bow several degrees, and leave the stern dragging in the mud; and at every eight or ten rods of progress the two opposing waves would meet astern, double up and plange over or against the banks. So great was this bow wave that leek tenders could know, by the rising of the water in the lock and its running over the gates, when the boat was approaching, though at the distance of half a mile, and even at three-quarters of a mile. But, on the contrary, when a boat is propelled by wheels, especially side-wheels, there is no wave before it, and instead of a pursuing wave at the stern, there is a steady gentle current backward from the paddle-wheels, which scarcely ripples the grass on the banks. When our steamboat was approaching the locks I have gone before and marked the water-line on the sides of the lock, and when the speed of the boat was at the rate of six or eight miles an hour, and the boat within two rods of the lock, the rise of water would not exceed one inch till the boat cutered the lock. And yet we have always heard this twaddle about injury to the banks from paddle-wheels being so much greater than that from towing by horses, when just the converse is true.

In the year 1833, some dozen of individuals asso-

banks from paddle wheels being so much greater than that from towing by horses, when just the converse is true.

In the year 1833, some dozen of individuals associated themselves together in a joint stock company, for the purpose of building a canal steamboat, and testing the feasibility of propelling boats by steam. The superintendence of construction and directing the experiments was committed to myself and two others. We prosecuted our operations during the Summers of 1833, 34 and 35. Our boat was eight feet wide and seventy-eight feet long. We used side wheels of different sizes, sometimes two and sometimes four; two at the bow and two abaff midships. We tried three different kinds of engines; one on the principle of the reacting or Avery engine; one of eight inch bore and twenty-inch stroke, standing upright and with two fly wheels; and lastly two horizontal cylinders, six-inch hore and two feet stroke, working at right angles directly on cranks of the wheel-shaft. Our boller was a poor, imperfect specimen of the tubular, locomotive kind; too small for our engines, and was the cause of our final failure; or perhaps I should say the want of funds to replace said boiler with a larger and better one, was the real cause. For, when we had overcome all difficulties and discovered the elements of success, the expense, as usual, having outrun our calculations, the stockholders would not furnish the necessary means to secure that success which, to those who had closely watched the experiments, was perfectly certain by the expenditure of a few more hundred dollars.

By these experiments we established to my satisfaction the following facts, viz: that a boat eight feet wide and 78 feet long, could be propelled by side wheels, even on the old narrow and shallow Erie canal, six or eight miles an hour, cheaper than by horses, at three or four miles and not damage the banks half as much. But during the 22 years that have since elspeed, boilers and engines have been enlarged and the bridges thereon elements, two items of

of the question, and that the serew propeller must slove be used, but because the draft of the boat and the shallowness of the water will not admit of a single propeller of sufficient size, to obtain the regulate speed he proposes two of smaller size, in order to secure the necessary futerum, or resistance in the water. He labors under a radical error, of which I

water. He labors under a radical error, of which I would caution him to beware. No two nor four smaller wheels, though their united areas may be double or tripple of a single wheel of the requisite size, will compensate for nor be equivalent to the greater diameter of the single wheel. His error is contained in his first proposition, viz: "To double the speed of a vessel in any water in the "best possible conditions would require eight fold power; while to do it with propellers or wheels of the "some orea would require much more." I have italicised that part of the proposition to which I would call his attention. Every propeller or paddle-wheel has a maximum velocity, which alone is its most effective propulsive power; give it a greater velocity than this by applying greater power, and its effective work is less, and your boat will move slower. This has been proven by actual experiment, and is easily demonthis by applying greater power, and its effective work is less, and your boat will move slower. This has been proven by actual experiment, and is easily demonstrated. The very first steamboat put upon the Eric Canal was propelled by two stern propellers of four feet diameter; yet the greatest speed attained was but about two and a half miles per hour. And when greater power was applied and a greater velocity given to the wheels, the speed of the boat was diminished. The same thing is true of side paddle-wheels, and was proved by actual experiment in another instance, as I was informed. A boat was attempted to be propelled by side-wheels of six feet diameter; the movement of the boat was about three miles an hour. More power, was applied, under the false notion that power and velocity of the paddles were wanting, when, lo and behold! the speed of the boat was less than two miles an hour. The reason will be obvious enough to "Fulton," on a moment's reflection, and I need not pursue this subject further. I have, however, many other things which I would like to say, but have made this artiel too long already. If I can be of any assistance to "Fulton," in his generous and laudable endeavors to encourage improvements in steam navigation of Canals, I shall be happy to afford it.

FROE, FELTON AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I noticed in your sheet of the 15th inst. a state-

prevenents in steam navigation of Canals, I be happy to afford it. Ev June 23, 1877.

ment which is quite incorrect, in so far as regards the Professor and myself. To set your correspondent's mind at ease, I will state that I am not a professional medium; and furthermore, bave no cherished hopes in regard to Prof. Feltonis \$500. The Prefessors solicited an interview through a friend of theirs who had previously witnessed the manifestations as produced in my presence. This request was made to Mr. —, a preminent merchant of our city at whose house I alone have acted as a medium. I met there on Friday (not Saturday) evening. June 5, at my friend's request, not with a vision of \$500 before my eyes, as I have ever been pleased to act without price, and was ashered into their august presence. After some few manifestations, as yet unexplained by any mundane theory, we proceeded to that which the correspondent has so erronously, though inadvertantly, described. I took a seat before a tatle weighing not far from 100 pounds; my feet were bound tightly to the legs of the chair, and Prof. Eustis sat at my right side, holding my right hand; my left was free, and was placed upon the top of the table. The room was darkened, and the table noiselessly rose and fell upon a bed behind me, having passed directly over my head, and with no other contact than that of my left band. Now, it will be instantly seen that, considering the weight of the my presence. This request was made to Mr. ----, a top of the table. The room was darkened, and the table noiselessly rose and fell upon a bed behind me, having passed directly over my head, and with no other contact than that of my left band. Now, it will be instantly seen that, considering the weight of the table, which does not vary four pounds either way from 100, and the manner in which I was confined, the Professor holding my right hand (for neither were tied), that any effort which would have enabled me or even the strongest man to accomplish that result with a left hand, would have been ins'antly recognized and detected by the muscular sympathy of the right. But the Professor, upon being questioned as to whether he noticed any muscular effort, very truly replied he noticed none. Light being produced, I was released. Frot. Eustis took the seat, and, ofter having got the lable upon his knees edgewise, he called for some one to hold his right hand. Mr. — responded, where-upon the Professor threw himself back almost upon the bed, resting the weight of the table upon his breast and forehead, and passed it directly over his face, nothwithstanding his feeling, which must have been quite acute from the friction occasioned by the sliding table; while at the same time his right hand kept such an incessant wriggling as to cause Mr. — to remark, "I should think you were sawing wood with this hand." There was not the slightest skill, humling or jugglery in his feat; only evident labor and manifest effort. He was in nowise bound, tied nor restrained in his movements otherwise than as Mr.—held his hand, which was not so still but that it conveyed an idea somewhat kindred to effort. To his feat I said, "Very good," but said nothing of not having done it, as he did, or of the agency of spirits, or anconscious cooperation, having previously told them in conversation what my feelings and belief were. I felt that to such personness, I need only exhibit the courtesies of a gentlementy intercouse, trusting that to gentlemen my word was sufficient. And from reading the articl those I have mentioned, even mough it entro use every muscle to himself, he might in time accomplish each result. As it was, at the earnest request of my friend, who relied much upon the feelings with which the professors would visit a private circle, I appeared as the medium; but instead of finding candor and faith, I, most honestly believing it so, say I met that almost unconquerable array of previously formed opinions. So I passed the evening, and doubtless won for myself in their minds and most unjustly, too, the character of an imposter and a cheat. If so, and thus have not been backward in expressing it, I have that greatest comfort which an honest man can have, of having done his best, and a clear unmarred concience to appeal to. Next week I understand the experiments relative to the \$500 challenge are to commence; the Doctor having procured mediums from all parts of the country for the purpose. I have faith to believe that if they are not convinced, there will be laid before them facts sufficient to overthrow the opinion they have formed, calling this "jugevery muscle to himself, he might in time acco throw the opinion they have formed, calling this "jug-glery of a very low order." Trusting I have placed myself before you only in the position I actually oc-

cupy, I remain,
Your Servant,
Boston, June 16, 1857.

J. ROLLIN M. SQUIRE.

ARE OAKS PRODUCED WITHOUT ACORNS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
SIR: In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE's report last week of the American Institute Farmers' Club it is said, A forest of beech trees destroyed by fire in France was succeeded by oaks." Again, the question is asked, "How oaks are produced upon land that has borne other sorts of trees for centuries without an oak near? Where do the acorns come from !

It is suggested they are not buried in the soil, for they would not keep. Does it appear in such instances that the oaks are produced from acorns at all? Does not a young oak germinating from an acorn throw up the acorn, or, at least, two thick leaves after the manner of the bean plant? and is it true that when a gre with of oaks succeeds from a field on which a previous growth of different trees—as of pines in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—have been burned, that the oak germs do present these peculiar leaves? On the contrary, do not the germs in every instance protrude from the ground destitute of these leaves, and with an appearance similar to an infant shoot from an old root? But it is improbable there are any old vital roots there. Whence, then, the new plants? What will botanists think of the suggestion that they are the spentaneous production of the soil, germinating under the influence of some Divine energy which created the first oak that "yielded seed after his kind?"

The query suggested in the Farmers Club is an important one to science; and it would seem the public cannot fail to be interested in learning the views of correct observers of nature in reply to the same they would not keep. Does it appear in such instances

correct observers of nature in reply to the same through Tux Trinuns.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I received, a few hours since, and have just finished the perusal of "A Plea for the Indians, with Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon; by John Becson." The details of these "facts," and the presentation of these "features," have moved my heart to its very center. I should doubtless have been less affected by them had I entertained any doubt of their truthfulness. Indeed, could I now doubt, it would be a great relief to me. That the posterity of the Pilgrims, and the descendants of the signers and adopters of the Declaration of Indepenence, should be guilty of such wicked injustice as has been, according to the showing of this book, perpetrated upon the poor Indians, humbles me as an American to the very dust. I am dishonored; I am wounded in the house of my friends. But I cannot

and doubt in the world. But, one word with regard doubt. For, spart from the air of casder and fid lity. The charter are continued in local doubt, the thinks side wheels out preparate and well acquainted with the author, and by the straits, never and preparate the caster and property and preparate the caster and property and preparate the caster and property and prop know him to be morally incapable of intentional are presentation. I know him, too, to be calm delicate and discriminating, in a word, to be intellecrate and discriminating, in a word, to be intellectually incapable of committing any very material error. And yet I ment—I with hope that unreported because unknown facts might have given a less appalling espect to his picture. But, making all the allowance which the charity of my heart and the love of my country oblige me to make, there is still enough left on the damal canvas to crimson the check of an American with shame. And will not God avenue for these things! He certainly has no attribute that will incline him to take part with us in oppression and robbery! We must cease to do evil and learn to do well; we must deal justly and love mercy, if we would not provoke or perpetuate his frowns. But I digress: I took up my pen simply to ask my countrymen to procure and read this book. It contains facts that ought to be known; because, if known, the remedy procure and read this book. It commans are supposed to be known, because, if known, the remedy would be almost certainly applied. A civilized people, a Christian nation, could not allow such afrocities to be committed, with the means of prevention at command.

Z. Paddock. Einghamton, N. Y., June 18.

FIRST SUGGESTIONS OF THE ATLANTIC

TELEGRAPH.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.
Sin: Inclosed is the memorial presented by myself and the late Col. Sherburne to Congress in 1849 on the subject of a Trans-Atlantic Telegraph. The memorial will speak for itself, especially that portion that points out the existence of the Submarine Table Land or Plateau. The undersigned claims, without the fear of contradiction from any quarter, to have been the first to conceive and suggest this great enterprise (in other words its original projector), which was then, jointly by himself and the above-named gentleman, brought before Congress and the public. When first promulgated, it was treated as a chimera; but now nothing is deemed more feasible. Soundings have been made, and the suggestions of the memorial have been verified: a company has been formed; but the man who first showed them how and where these things could be effected has never even received the poor compliment of an invitation to join in making oundings, participate in the company, or be present at the laying of the cable! Although a citizen of Pennsylvania, the undersigned is a native of New-York, and looks to a generous Press to do him justice.

I am dear Sir, very respectfully. HOR. HUBBELL.
The following memorial was presented to the Schate of the
United States by the Vice President, the Hon. George M. Dalof Representatives by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. In th

Peace 137, Monday, January 29, 1849].

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:
The memorias of Horatio Hubbell and John Henry Shorburne of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, respectfully

The memorial of ricks and State of Pennsylvania, respectfully sets forth:

That they are desirous of establishing a telegraphic communication between this Continent and Europe. Believing this to be feasible, from many substantial reasons, they ask your honorable bodies to appropriate means by which this great project may be successfully carried through. Your memorialists proceed to say that, from many observations that have been made, there is incontestable evidence of the existence of a submarine table-land extending from the Banks of Newfoundland across the Atlantic Ocean to the mooth of the British Channel. This is proved by the altered color of the sex water, which has a different appearance in unfathomable pisces from what it has in shellow spots. This, combined with the volcanic construction of Iceland and the Avares, and the situation of that portion of Iceland and the Avares, and the situation of that portion of Iceland and the Avares, and the situation of that portion of the capan that lies between both these volcanic groups, has led

A HIST TO FARMERS.—The protracted and general rains of the last two months reader a long and severe drouth in the later Summer or Fall highly probable such a drouth as, in large districts, consumed last Autumn much of the cured fodder that was needed for Winter and Spring, and thus caused the starvation of many cattle. Now is the time to avert the disastrous effects of a similar drouth this season, by sow ing Indian Corn, or some other luxuriant and succulent plant for Fall feeding. Two acres thus sown last June would have carried through many a herd that perished or was seriously injured by the famine of last March

Let those who sow Corn, drill it and give it space. It is almost always sown too thick on rich ground. And let those who can buy Sorghum seed in quantities at a reduced price-(we believe it may now be bought in large quantities as low as four or five shillings per pound)-give this a trial. It is too late now to plant for seed or sugar, but not for fodder. Give it a warm, rich soil, drills four feet apart, and running north and south (so as to give the sun his best chance at it), and put the seeds at least four inches apart in the rows, and two or three pounds of seed will flice for a very large area. We believe this plant will supplant Indian Corn as a fodder crop; but let experience settle this point. Hogs est it greedily and thrive upon it; and nothing that will eat green corastalks fails to give Sorghum a decided preference There has already been enough of it planted for seed; let us now see what can be done with it for Fodder

And let no farmer who has neglected to get in a field of Beets or Carrots, neglect to put in a large area of Ruta Bapas. Cattle need a change of diet as well as men, and a good feed of Roots, even once a week through the foddering season, will give a better relish to Hay throughout the Winter. Let every man who keeps Stock resolve to have fodder over next year, though his barn should remain banked with snow till the middle of June.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The arguments of the counsel in this case, now pending before Judge Peabody, involving the adverse claims of Daniel D. Conover and Charles Devlia to the office of Street Commissioner, were commenced

esterday.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Field, in behalf of the applicant At 11 o'clock Mr. Field, in behalf of the applicant, Mr. Conover, commenced the summing up in the cause. Aside from a brief comment upon the contradictions of the witnesses who had testified, Mr. Field did tothing further than to argue the bearings of the law in the case. His points have been already published in the columns of The Tribuya.

Mr. Busteed, the Coursel to the Corporation, followed in an argument of two hours in length, mainly in reply to Mr. Field's address to the Court. Subjoined are his legal points:

The following are the points to be argued by the contest for Mr. Devilin:

The following are the points to be argued by the counsel for Mr. Deviin:

First: This is a proceeding to try the title to the office of Street Commissioner. That trial cannot be had in this form. Mr. Conover must proceed either by you concrusate or as directed in Section 432 of the Code. The summary method of giving passession of an office to one having a clear title to it is not apply cable here, where the party proceeded against claims under a formal application that it is admitted to be already in powersion. (People ant. Stevens, 5 Hill, 616. Matter of Whiting, 2 Barb. 513. Matter of Welch 14 Barb., 396. People agt. Corporation of New York, 3-J. C., 72).

Second: Mr. Conover shows no title to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New York.

A. The charters of Dongan and Montgomerie, with the acts subsequently passed before 1857, conferred and recognize the power of the Corporation of the City of New Tork to provide for the control, regulation and government of the streets by or

shall be subject to the legislative direction and control for mon Council, so far as the same shall not be incon with this act."

deficer could be by law elected."

Street Commissioner ceased to be elective by the provision the charter of 1557.

It is provision in the statute of 1848 cannot therefore be apto him, without producing this strange and absend consequents, in Connew would hold until the first slay of James James and the strange and absend consequents, in Connew would hold until the first slay of James James Continued the strange of the political year succeeding the first annual election after the happening a vacancy at which election a Street Commissioner, if the had continued to be elective, might have been elected, it would be less than two years from the passage of the root fulfill, which prescribes two years as the official term Street Commissioner.

be reasonably supposed that the Luzislature has

If cannot be reasonably supposed that the Legislatore as nade such a result possible.

K. The Constitution (article 10, section 2) provides that "all city, town and village officers, whose appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or a appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature "shall designate for that purpose."

If the act of 1849 can be construed as giving the Governorithe right in any event to appoint a Street Commissioner, who is a city officer, that act is clearly unconstitutional.

L. But even if such an art were valid and could operate upon a city office and an office not elective, yet it does not apply to the vacancy which occurred by Mr. Taylor's death; because

failed by the Mayer, with the advice and consent of the Board 2d. When Mr. Taylor died there was a Deputy Street Commissioner who, under existing circumstances, had legal authority to perform the duttes of Street Commissioner until one was appointed. (Taypan act. Gray, 9 Paice, 597.)

M. But if the held that the Charter of 1507 even the Mayer no power to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, in the office of Street Commissioner, still that power belongs to the Mayor, because—

1. As afready shown, the ordinance of 1849 gave it to him.

2. That ordinance has never been repealed.

3. It is expressly adopted and confirmed by the 32d section of the Charter of 1857, which provides that "until the Commun." Council shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall "apply to the departments berein mentioned, so for as the same

4. The power to appoint a Street Commissioner, brespective of all legislation resided in the Corporation, and all legislation to the contrary being removed, thus nawer nerives.

5. The Constitution of this State predicts the exercise of is power by the Governor.

Fourth. Mr. Devlin is the Street Commissions of the City

New York.

CITY ITEMS.

How THEY LAVE .- Passing through Ninth street esterday, we were struck with the sight of an auction dag hanging at the door of a well-known locality. We thought we could not be mistaken, but to be doubly sure we walked in and picked up a " Catalogue of elegant Household Furniture, to be sold at saction on F lay, June 26, 1857, at 104 o'clock, at the late residence of Col. John C. Fremont, No. 56 Ninth street."

We call attention to the fact that it does not say a word about selling the furniture lately owned and or cupied by Col. Fremont, and probably he will be more surptised than we were when he learns how people were "sold" with the idea that they were buying his furniture, because there was an auction in the house that his family vacated, when they went to Europe ome days since. It is possible that the carpets and some of the old tables and benches in the basement were once Col. Fremont's, but of the tables, curtains, pictures, chairs, sofas, &c., in the parlor or dining oom, we could not discover a familiar thing. But we discovered that a considerable portion of those who came there, did not come to buy the household goods of such a noted family, but just to see how they lived." A portion of these curiosity-mongers were not only gratified in this respect, but also in seeing how Col. Fremont lookedtaying, as they are probably well satisfied, seen the veritable individual. They will describe him as a tall, elderly gentleman, with gray hair and long gray heard, for such a person was present and was addressed, in presence of an interested audience, in very familiar manner, and introduced to his friends as "Col. Fremont" by one of the mischievous wags of the city, and as neither he nor "the Colonel" ever miled at their own joke, it passed muster as well as he collection of old traps sold for the farniture of "John C. and Jessie."

It is needless to say that those who went to see how they lived, and went away satisfied that they had seen, and also seen "the Colonel," were not of that class who voted for him last Fall for Presiden, of the United States.

There were, however, some of that class present who "came purposely to buy some little article as a "memento." We hope they were satisfied—if not, we recommend them to watch the auction notices, as it is possible the "elegant household furniture at the late residence of Col. John C. Fremont," will be sold again and again, twenty times within the next few seeks. We could point out some "private residences" f "gentiemen about leaving town," that have been sold out about once a week for two years.

We hear with deep concern that the Rev. Thomas J. SAWYER of this city, who has for some weeks lain sick of bilious fever at Chicago, is now so low that his life is despaired of. He was not expected to survive more than a day or two at the date of our last advices.

Mr. Sawyer came to this city a young man more than a quarter of a century since, and began preaching in a little church in Grand street, near Pitt, to a congregation of hardly fifty persons. He was then the only clergyman in our city connected with the Univer-

alist denomination, though Dr. Mitchell continued to cl for some time longer to an independent congregation in Duane street. Mr. S. was not a brillian preacher, and never became such; but he possessed unlities more essential in a clergyman than dazzling eloquence—sound judgmest, solid learning, immovable integrity, and profound devotion to his Master's cause. These enabled him gradually, but steadily, to build up in a denominational literary institute in the center of our State, and gladly regalled him on the first opportunity. He was urged and expected to accept the Pres idency of the new theological institute at Canton, N Y. His age is about fifty.

A concert for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless will be given at the Home Chapel (No. 29 East Twenty-tinth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, on Tuesday evening. June 30,

LADIES' FAIR AND PESTIVAL ON COPAKE LAKE ISLAND .- The ladies connected with the Reformed Dutch Church of Copake, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ancram, Columbia County, purpose holding a grand union Fair and Festival on the 4th o July next, on Copake Lake Island, for the benefit of the above-named churches. The citizens of Copake and Ancram have intimated their purpose of joining the ladies in making the celebration a grand affair. The Rev. Dr. Bethune of Brooklyn, the Rev. E. S. Porter of Williamsburgh, the Rev. Levi Steinburg, A. M., of Otsego County, and the Hon. John S. Gould of Hudson, are expected to be present and take part in

THE ALPHA DELTA PHI DISSER -The celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Alpha Delta Phi closed on Thursday evening with a sumptuous dinner, provided by the Manhattan Chapter of the New-York Free Academy. The spacious dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel was filled, upward of 150 guests being present. In jets of gas and in table or naments blazed the secret symbols of the fraternity. Music filled up every pause. On the removal of the cloth the hand struck up "Laurifer Horatins," and the brothren joined in singing a Greek ode composed for the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, President of the Fraternity, prosided with grace and spirit. All the Chapters were heard from in response to toasts in their honor, Speeches were made by the Orator and Poet of the Anniversary-Messrs. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Wm. C. Williamson-by the Hon. A. K. Hadley, ex-Speaker of the New-York Assembly, Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, and others. Mr. Curtis's speech was a very elequent effort, and, in the words of a subsequent speaker, electrified the company. After a hearty Auld Lang Syne," in true college fashion, the feast broke up at an early hour in the morning.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AT COPAKE, COLUMBIA COUNTY .- Friendship Lodge, No. 125, Free and Ac cepted Masons, celebrated St. John's Day at Copake, Columbia County, on the 24th inst. The meeting was attended by a large number of brethr n from the adjacent towns, as well as from this city, who marched to the village church in procession, where the ceremonies consisted of music by a superior band from Millerton-an Ode to Masonry by brother James Seymour of Eureka Lodge of this city; an Oration by brother J. W. Nichols, also of this city.

The procession of the brethren in full regalia attracted general admiration of the inhabitants of Copake, especially of the ladies, who, on this occasion, were present in large numbers. A sumptuous dinner was provided by the members of Friendship Lodge and their guests at the hotel of brother Lee Chamberlin, where some excellent speeches were made, toasts drank, and fine music discoursed by the band; after which, all returned to their respective homes, apparettly very well satisfied with their efforts in celebrating the natal day of their patron St. John.

STREET-CLEANING.—The following is a part of the returns made last evening to M. R. C. Downing of the Sanitary Bureau of the City Inspector's Department, of labor done in the various Wards mentioned:

First Ward-Force, 30 sweepers and 28 carts; 400 loads removed. Second Ward-Force, 18 sweepers and 19 carts;

over 600 loads removed.

Third Word-Robinson, Marray and Warren

Fourth Ward-Catharine and Cherry streets and one block in James street cleaned. Force, 20 sweepers and 9 carts, 7 ash-carts; number of loads e-

moved, 200. Fifth Ward-Lispenard, White, Walker and Franklin streets eleaned. No return at 6 p. m. as to number of loads. Leonard, Anthony and Thomas streets cleaned. In these streets 150 louds, Force, 16 sweepers and 13 carts.

Eighth Ward-Wooster, Laurens and Thompson streets finished; Mercer street commenced. Force, 16 sweepers, 14 dirt-carts and 6 ash-carts; loads of dirt removed, 214.

Ninth Ward-Dirt removed from Downing, Bedford, Sixth avenue, Carmine and Clarkson streets; 250 loads. Leroy, Morton, Cornelia and Barrow streets cleaned, but no return of the loads. Force, 20 sweepers and 20 carts.

Fifteenth Ward-190 loads of dirt removed, Force, 17 men and 16 carts.

Twenticth Ward-Twenty-seventh and Twenty eighth streets cleaned between Sixth and Eighth ave nues: result, 69 loads of ashes, 344 loads of dirt. Force, 32 sweepers, 26 dirt-carts and 7 ash-carts. These are all the returns made up to 6 p. m.

The Seventeenth Ward will be commenced on the 27th. The reason of the delay with regard to the

Seventeenth Ward is the want of a dumping ground. It is understood that boats will be in readiness to receive the filth from this Ward.

A YOUTHFUL TRAVELER .- Dr. Cleveland of Lakeville. Conp., accompanied by his wife, and a daughter four years' old, on Thursday morning, went to Millerton on the line of the Harlem Railroad, with a view of proceeding to Albany by the mail train, and while awaiting its arrival from this city, the down train from Albany stopped at the depot, when the little daughter of Dr. C., unobserved by her parents, stepped on board, entered a car and took a seat there and traveled about twenty miles before she manifested any disappointment or uncasiness on account of the absence her parents. As soon as the conductor, Mr. Gilbert Sharpe, ascertained the fact that the little traveler was alone he took her in charge and sent her back by the first upward bound train to Millerton, in the meantime, as may well be imagined, Dr. C. and lady were kept in a state of painful anxiety for the safety

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT-ONE OF THE WITNESSES HELD FOR PERSURY .- During the past week an extensive embezzlement case involving the loss of several thousand dollars, has been under investigation before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court; the particulars of which are, as follows Some three months or more ago the book-keeper in the establishment of Mesers. Phelps, Dodge & Co.,

importers of tin and steel iron, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff street, noticed quite a number of erasures on the books of Henry Dupny, the delivery Clerk, and sus-pecting something wrong, mentioned the circumstance o the firm who reported the matter to the Chief of Police, and it was placed in the hands of Officers Bowyer and Farley for investigation. The Officers having obtained full possession of all the facts set about investigating the matter, and soon became satisfied that Dupuy was daily in the habit of secretly visiting parties of doubtful reputation engaged in the tis business. He would cautiously approach their places and as cautiously leave them. He was also noticed making memorandums on the "order slates" of

Powler and Burgesses Expresses, in various places about the lower part of the city notifying the expressmen to call at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff street, for two more boxes of tin. The Expressmen were also watched and fourd to deliver the boxes of tin at the places where Dupuy had been seen to frequent. During the course of this investigation no more notice than usual was taken of Dupuy at the store in order to avert say idea which he might entertain of being watched. The officers at length becoming fully satisfied of Dupuy's suilt reported the result of their investigations to the firm, when upon examination it was found that the days upon which be bad made memorandums on the Express slates corresponded with the crasures on the

Messrs. Pheips, Dodge & Co. then called Dupuy to their private office, and put the question to him, point blank, relative to his commission of fraud upon the house. Dupuy emphatically denied having in any manner defrauded them. Officer Farley, who was in an adjoining room, was then called in, and producing his memerat dum book, mentioned a number of upon which he had seen Dupuy visit tinners about the city and engage expressmen to ca'l at the establishment for goods to be delivered. With this conclusive evidence of his guilt, Dupuy at once acknowledged the crime. It had been his custom to make faire entries in his books. Having the run of stock, it was his wont, when a customer called to purchase bill of goods, the order being sent to him, he would have double the quantity put up, one of which would be delivered to the customer, and the other be dis pesed of by himself. Thus he would visit the places referred to and get the proprietor to buy a box or twe of tip. This he would send to them by express and col-

lect the money binself.

Upon these facts Dupuy was arrested, and taken before Justice Finndreau, who liberated him on bail in the sum of \$2,000.

Subsequent to this arrest it was discovered that Dupuy had procured blank bill-heads, and made out bills upon Mr. Connor, and collected the money, giv fing a receipt for Phelps, Dodge & Co. The collections amounted to about \$300 or \$100. Another complaint was now made, upon which Dupuy was rearrested by Officer Farley, and committed to prison, his bonds man on the first complaint surrendering him.

Upon the investigation before Justice Flandreau, the drivers of the Express Companies testified to calling and receiving packages and boxes at divers times from Dupny, and delivering them according to his di-

Thomas Gallagher, who was summoned as a witness agains! Dupuy, at first refused to answer any questions, and was committed for contempt of Court. next day, however, he purged himself of contempt, and in his examination testified that Dupuy was never in his store (this was one of the places where the officers had frequently seen him); that he never had any dealings with him, and wouldn't know him from any other man, and that he never gave Dupuy any

The following is the affidavit of Officer Farley, dis-The following is the affidavit of Officer Farley, disproving Gallagher's evidence:

Philip Farley of the Chief's Office, being [duly sworn, says that on or about the 13th day of June, 1857, he arrested Henry Dupuy, now present, on the complaint of Phelps, Dedge & Co., for embezzlement, when said Dupuy admitted that he had sold a quantity of tin which he had embezzled from the said firm, to one Henry Knex and Ferdinand Spele, who do business in Williamsburgh, which said Knox and Spele admitted, and gave up a quantity, which they had in their possessien at the time, and also admitted the amount which was due said Dupuy for goods bought from him, and which he had embezzled from the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which corroborated the statements and admissions made by said Dupuy to deponent at the time of his arrest; when, upon further search and inquiry, as well as upon the admission of said Dupuy, it was found that one Thomas Gallagher also purchased from said Dupuy, and had been in the habit of buying from him for about one year and a-half, a quantity of tin, which had also been embezzled from said firm from time to time, within the period meaning of the said Dupuy admitted that he had been timed—that said Dupuy admitted that he had been timed—that said Dupuy admitted that he had been

buying from him for about one year and a hall, a quantity of tin, which had also been embezzled from said firm from time to time, within the period meationed—that said Dupuy admitted that he had been in the habit of sending said tin to Thes. Gallagher by Fowler's Express, and altering the order on the book, and substituting the name of Compely; which said statement is also corroborated by Mr. Fowler, Proprietor of the Express Company. Deponent further says, that said Thomas Gallagher was a witness in hehalf of the people against Henry Dupuy, on a charge of embezzlement, and has no doubt and verily believes, that in the evidence given by said Gallagher before Justice Flandreau. Police Justice in and for the City and County of New-York, in the examination then pending before said Justice, on the 24th and 25th days of June, 1857, said Gallagher did commit a gross and willing perjury; deponent further adds that subsequent to the examination of Richard Fowler, propileter of the Express, who entirely contradicted the tatement sworn to by said Gallagher, he admitted to deponent that he had sworn falsely, and was anxious that deponent should interced with the Justice in his behalf, and that he would tell the whole truth in reladepenent should intercede with the Justice in his tion to the matter as it was between said Dupny and bin self; further deponent saith not.

It clearly appearing that Gallagher had perjured himself, Justice Flandreau committed him to prison on that charge in default of \$3,000 bail. The Magistrate yesterday fully committed Dupuy to

prison to await his trial.

Measrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. estimate that they have lost on an average for the last year and a half upwards of \$75 or \$100 a week. Duply first entered their service as a porter, but gaining the confidence of his employers, they advanced him by degrees, and at the time of his arrest he was their delivery clerk, and receiving a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS,-The Com issieners met yesterday and examined candidates fo he Fifth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the apontments to be made on Monday pext.

The following order was issued to the various Com-

The following order was assued to the various Com-mandants in the Wards of this city:

NEW-YORK, June 27.

You will give most positive orders to the members of your command who are on duty on Sunday, that they must constantly patrol their posts and preserve

order.

Also, instruct your roundsmen to visit each man and report any dereliction of duty which will be apparent by the condition of the post.

It is expected and demanded that each and every

man will do his duty.

The eyes of the public are upon us, and they must not be disappointed. By order of

A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE -About 2 clock yesterday morning Mary Jane Prescott, a married weman of excessively intemperate habits, who resided at No. 21 Baxter street, was noticed near the outer door of her apartments in a beastly state of inoxication, with a young child in her arms, staggering and stumbling about the stoop in a manner which aroused the fears of several persons who saw her. To save the child from violence, it was taken from her ard placed in bed, and io a few moments afterward the inchriate fell from the stoop to the sidewalk, and inused her head in such a manner that she died in twenty minutes afterward from the effects thereof. Cororer Connery held an Ir quest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by intemperance as the indirect cause, and having fallen from the front stoop of house No. 21 Baxter street, against the front railing, while in a state of intoxication, thereby receiving a deep cut in the occipital bone, which caused excessive hemorrhage and subsequent death. The deceased was 37 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FIRE AT CLIPTON .- A fire was discovered under the stoop of the Pagoda at Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday morning, and put out before any serious damage was done. It is supposed to have been the work of

THE RECENT FATAL RUN-OVER Accident .-- An inquest was held in the New-York Hospital yesterday, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of the man Roland Baker, who died from a rupture of the liver and other njuries received in Broadway on Wednesday evening, as previously reported in THE TRIBUNE, in consequence of his being run over by a cart, from which be fell while in a state of intoxication. The deceased was a sailor, and had left his boarding bouse, No. 9 Monroe street, with his luggage, to go on board of a